

conomic strength before their own society decomposes.”

In terms of the *quid pro quo*, says Goldsmith, the Soviets would contribute to the New Europe their military power. Western Europe would contribute its industrial and financial infrastructure. This time the Soviets would seek to avoid the mistakes they made when they acquired their Eastern European empire. They would realize that total subjugation is incompatible with economic productivity, so they would attempt to create stability by creating a protectorate rather than a colony. . . . It would constitute a marketplace of 780 million people that stretches from the Atlantic to the Urals. . . . The Soviet bloc would be perceived as a privileged marketplace for West Europe's goods.

Once the top-down controls of “Europe 1992” are in place, the wealth of the world's densest concentration of industrial labor skills and productive wealth, that of the 12 nations of the European Community, can easily be looted by the militarily overpowering neighbor in the East. Not merely some millions of tons of “surplus” butter or beef, but entire economies of Western Europe will be delivered to the insatiable appetite of the Russian Empire.

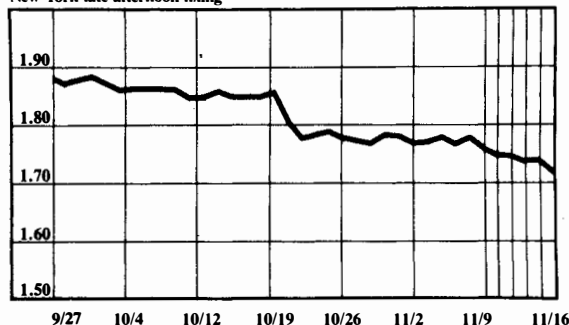
If this sounds exaggerated, consider the recent comments of one of the principal architects of “Europe 1992,” Mario Schimberni, former head of Italy's Montedison. Schimberni, an intimate friend of fellow Trilateral Commission member Henry Kissinger, is a founding member of the Schmidt-Giscard Committee for European Monetary Union. On July 6, 1988 Schimberni wrote in Italy's *Corriere della Sera*, “Some Soviet leaders are pushing for a union across Europe, growing out of the agreements between the EC and the Comecon. The European Currency Unit, ECU, could be an instrument, an autonomous vehicle in a new phase of relations between the two parts of Europe.” Schimberni demanded that Western European governments renounce their national “autonomy of monetary policy” so that a new European Central Bank could become the vehicle for integrating the economies of Eastern with Western Europe.

Lest any Western Europeans maintain any naive illusions about the genuine intentions of the Soviet Politburo in its future conduct of relations with Western Europe, Soviet ambassador to West Germany Yuli Kvitsinsky, addressing the June 1988 Soviet Party Conference, said that the Soviet Union must now add “economic parity” to the “military parity” it has achieved with the West. “We must strive to set up international controls over the use of economic power in relations between countries, and over the *surrender of excessive wealth (too great for the needs of some states and citizens) for the benefit of the international community* [emphasis added].” The “international community” indicated by Kvitsinsky, is not the Third World, but the Comecon bloc. He explicitly cited Europe's 1992 integration as a positive step in the process leading toward such “economic parity.”

Currency Rates

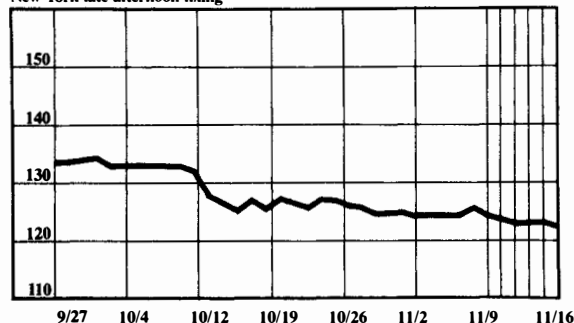
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



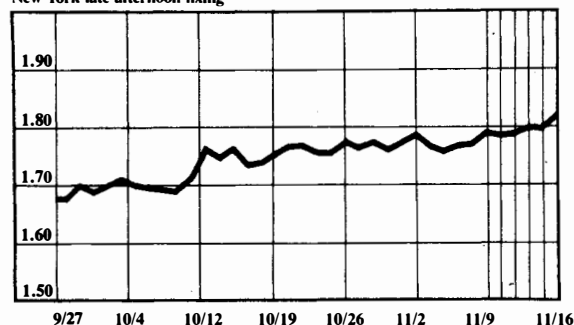
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

